

PAG

Tremellius was called *scropha* or fow, because he hid his neighbour's fow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he had no fow but the great fow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the fow his wife. *Canden.*
We shall not need to say what lack

Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras*, p. i.

To *PAD*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PADAR. *n. f.* Grouts; coarse flower.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility.

PADDER. *n. f.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd is jockies use, to break,

Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Hud.* p. iii. cant. i.

Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse

Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;

Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear;

But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To *PADDLE*. *v. n.* [patailler, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

Paddling ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd fort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Estrange.*

3. To finger.

Paddling palms, and pinching fingers,

And making *paddles* of smiles, *Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*.

PADDLE. *n. f.* [pataille, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Dent*, xxiii. 13.

PADDLER. *n. f.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ans.*

PADDLOCK. *n. f.* [paba, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,

Working her former rooms in waxen frame;

The grizzly toad stool grown there mought I see,

And loathing *paddocks* lording on the fame. *Spenser.*

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she.

The water snake whom fish and *paddocks* fed, *Dryden.*

With staring scales lies poison'd.

PADDLOCK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *parrack*.] A small inclosure for deer.

PADELON. *n. f.* [pas de lion, Fr. *pas leon*, Lat.] An herb. *Ans.*

PADLOCK. *n. f.* [padde, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;

And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To *PADLOCK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing grub-street. *J. Bull.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ans.*

PA'AN. *n. f.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *o paan*.] A song of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,

And sing loud *paans* thro' the crowded way. *Roscomm.*

See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring;

Hear, in all tongues consenting *paans* ring. *Pope.*

PAGAN. *n. f.* [paganus, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *paganus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were christian.] A heathen; one not a Christian.

PAGAN. *adj.* Heathenish.

Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,

That sure they have worn out Christendom. *Shakespeare.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,

Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;

But such they were as *Pagan* use requir'd. *Dryden.*

PAGANISM. *n. f.* [paganism, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism.

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism* amongst divers of the more simple sort. *Hooker*, b. iv.

Our labarum, in a state of *paganism* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other enigmas. *Addison.*

PAGE. *n. f.* [page, French.]

1. One side of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold to the merchants, he might have dried up the young man's tears.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

PAI

Thy name to Phœbus and the muses known,

Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be shown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters.

2. [page, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person.

The fair goddess Fortune,

Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms

Misguide thy poppers swords!

Prosperity be thy *page*! *Shakespeare*, *Coriolanus*.

Pages following him,

Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakespeare.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age

Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*. *Dennis.*

This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,

For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

To *PAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a page.

Will these moss'd trees

That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels

And skip when thou point'st it out? *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANT. *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *pagen* *geant*, a *pagan* giant, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.]

1. A statue in a show.

2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were laid,

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,

And I was trim'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakespeare.*

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakespeare.*

This wide and universal theatre,

Presents more woful *pageants* than the scene

Wherein we play. *Shakespeare*, *As you like it*.

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

PA'GEANT. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.

Were the ambitious, she'd disdain to own

The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne. *Dryden.*

To *PA'GEANT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and aukward action,

Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,

He *pageants* us. *Shakespeare*, *Tril and Cressida*.

PA'GEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show.

All these inconveniences are consequent to this dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a toleclim. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;

There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

PA'GINAL. *n. f.* [pagina, Latin.] Consisting of pages.

An expression proper into the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PA'GOD. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. An Indian idol.

They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils. *Stillington.*

2. The temple of the idol.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,

And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*

PAID. *adj.* the pretense and participle passive of pay.

This punishment purifies the unhappy maid,

And thus the purple hair is dearly paid. *Dryden.*

PA'GLES. *n. f.* Flowers; also called cowslips.

PAIL. *n. f.* [paille, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when their wool is new shorn, they set *pails* of water by in the same room, to increase the weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N°. 78.

New milk that all the winter never fails,

And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

PA'LFUL. *n. f.* [pail and full.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailful*. *Shakespeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pellmell*; not do I know which of the two is right.] Violent; boisterous.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Seal.*

PAIN. *n. f.* [peine, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pena*, Lat.]

1. Punishment denounced.

There the princefess determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon pain of death, as no body durst presume to come thither. *Sidney*, b. ii.

On *pain* of death no person being so bold,

Or daring hardy, as to touch the list. *Shakespeare*, *Rich. III.*

Interpose.

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Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,

Betwixt your swords. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

None shall presume to fly under pain of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addison's Guardian.*

2. Penalty; punishment.

Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will by way of mult or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness.

As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses; so likewise are the pleasures.

Pain is perfect misery, the worst

Of evils; and excessive, overturns

All patience. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,

Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.

Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America.

One labourer and taketh *pains*, and maketh haste, and is so much the more behind. *Eccles. xi. 11.*

The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarendon.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if after all their labour they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,

All seems before her feet to bend;

And here, as she was born she lies,

High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be differently treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheerfully.

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*. *L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are. *L'Estrange*, *Fab. 242.*

Her nimble feet refuse

Their wonted speed, and the took *pains* to lose. *Dryden.*

The fame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,

Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; talk. The singular, is, in this sense, obsolete.

He lost arrived on the grassy plain,

And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Hubbard.*

Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,

When t'other trim bowers do make. *Taffier's Husband.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,

From flow'r abroad and bring into the brain,

She doth within both wax and honey make:

This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,

And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*

To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,

He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller.*

6. Uneasiness of mind.

It bid her feel

No future *pain* for me; but instant wed

A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

7. The throws of child-birth.

She bowed herself and travell'd; for her *pains* came upon her. *1 Sam. iv. 19.*

To *PAIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard,

O my soul, the found of the trumpet. *Jer. iv. 19.*

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,

And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary for the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fitter. *Addison.*

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour.

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain* himself to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He *pained* himself to raise his note. *Dryden.*

PA'INFUL. *adj.* [pain and full.]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides

These *painful* passages, how we may come

To death. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure. *Addison's Spectator.*

I am sick of this bad world!

The day light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison.*

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PAI

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The *painful* service,

The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood

Shed for my thankless